KIDNEYS.

The hid says are we in number, situated at the up per part of the lom, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three garm, vis. :- The Anterior, the Interior and the

%be anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or values, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it so the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ary ters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder to composed of various coverings or tis sate, divided into parts, viz :-- The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the sewer retains. Many have a desire to urinate with sat the ability to retain. This trequently occurs in

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various func-tions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropay may

The reader must also be made aware, that however sught may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily ealth and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are upported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

I um ecourring in the loine is indicative of the above They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

the gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is set expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain it becomes jeverish and sediment forms. It is from this seposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

he a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, wiz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the Dest, Hydrothobax.

TREATMENT.

Lembold's highly concentrated compound Extract o Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we baxe arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. . It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. forections for use and diet accompany,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Februacy 25, 1857. E. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:-

Dear Sir;-I have been a sufferer for upwards o twenty years with gravel, biadder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief. Having seen your preparations extensively adver-

tised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised emedies, and had tound them worthless, and some quite injusious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent com bination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore oncluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure knowing that two uid be of greater value to you and

and more satisfactory to me. I AM NOW ABLE TO BEPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR VE MONTHS. I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW 1 OR THREE MONTHS, AND

FREL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID. Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections,

M. MCCORMICE.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor. Penna, Hon TROMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia, Hon. J. S. BLACK. Judge, Philadelphia, Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Fenna.
Eon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Eon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U.S. Court.
Eon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia, Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Fenna.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Fenna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

house, No. 594 BROADWAY.

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

BOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

E OF COUNTERFEITS J 243 3.1 14

BURNING OF STEAMER FASHION.

Further Details of the Terrible Disaster -Panic Among the Passengers, and Fearful Loss of Life.

The New Orleans papers bring details of the fearful scenes and great loss of life occasioned by the destruction of the steamer Fashion, near Baton Rouge, on the afternoon of the 27th ult. The fire was discovered about half-past three o'clock, some ten feet forward of the side-house on the larboard side, and is stated to have been caused by sparks from the chimney falling on the cotton, of which there were over 2600 bales

The steamer was on her way to New Orleans from Vicksburg, with avout one hundred cabin and a large number of deck passengers. Her crew and all told must have numbered three officers to put out the fire with water, using the hose and buckets, also by throwing the bales overboard; but the wind blew the flames into the tiers of bales, and within five minutes the whole side was on fire, thus cutting off communications. nication between the forward and after parts of

the boat.

She was immediately headed for the shore. The pilot, Mr. Thomas Montague, never left his post until the boat was landed, and was probably lost by his devotion to his duty. Captain Pratt and the second engineer, Mr. Harry Hoffman, succeeded in getting a line fast to the shore. Then, having secured the safety of those forward, Captain Pratt next took the yawl from parties who had escaped in it to the shore, and parties who had escaped in it to the shore, and went to the stern of the boat, and succeeded in saving some twelve or fifteen passengers, six of them ladies, who were hanging to the stern, and ready to jump overboard. Mr. Tom Hastings, first mate, assisted Captain Pratt in his efforts to

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Captain Pratt, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Oliver Fairchild, first engineer, who lost his life at his post, Mr. Harry Hellery, barkeeper, and Mr. Ephraim Hardesty, steward, who no doubt lost his life in his efforts to save others, for the last that was seen of him was on the afterguards throwing over shutters to the passengers to keep them from drowning; Mr. J. A. Dinwiddle, second clerk, and Mr. Hosey, carpenter, took the yawl and picked up several children—some of them already drowned—and other passengers. After putting them on shore, they followed the wreck as it floated down several miles, and came on

to Baton Rouge.
_ The Bayou Sara packet Lafourche, Captain Baranco, was the first boat passing. She was bound up, and her crew picked up all they could, doing all in their power to relieve them. The Vicksburg packet Magenta, Captain T. P. Leathers, bound down, came along, and took oif those coming to New Orleans from the La-fourche, treating them as well as it was possible

to do. The statement of the mate, Mr. Thomas Hast-

The statement of the mate, Mr. Thomas Hastings, contains the following:—

The Fashion had on board 2600 bales of cotton and over 100 cabin passengers, besides some 150 on deck, making 250 passengers in all. Mr. Hastings thinks this a low estimate. About 50 or 60 passengers came on board at Vicksburg, but they were coming on and going off all the way down, and we have no list of the lost or saved. The principal landings after leaving Vicksburg were Carthage, Ashwood, Grand Gulf, St. Joe, Rodney, Natchez, Fort Adams, Red River, and Bayou Sara. Two ladies came on board at Bayou Sara, but the mate does not know their names, They were undoubtedly lost. Among the cabin passengers was a party of Among the cabin passengers was a party of emigrants to Texas. They were from North Alabama. Fully one-third of them were lost. They had horses, wagons, etc., with them, all of which were consumed in the flames. But one horse went overboard.

The passengers on deck were principally negroes. They leaped wildly into the water, Hastings saw life or sixty of them struggling in the waves at the same time. Very few, if any, were saved. The two chambermaids, Mrs. Clark and assistant, jumped overboard, and are believed to be lost. The boat was landed from seven to ten minutes after she took fire To escape the flames the people ran both ways, towards the bow and towards the stern. they huddled together, till, pressed by the flames, they jumped overboard. Mr. Hastings let himself down into the water and swam

Mr. Thomas Montague, the pilot on watch at the time, remained at his post until after she struck the shore, and he was compelled by the smoke to leave the pilot-house. He then walked towards the stern of the boat, and asked Mr. Hastings, who was on the larboard guard, what he should do, and was answered to jump over-board. He coolly replied that he did not know to swim. The last Mr. Hastings saw of him he was standing near the stern, and the flames fast approaching him. As he was not seen or heard of afterwards, it is generally supposed that he perished.

Mr. Oliver Fairchild, first engineer, remained at the engine too late to escape, and perished on the steamer. Mr. E. Hardesty, the steward, is lost. Mr. Richard Costello, the second mate, is lost. Mr. McMurren, a planter, from near Natchez, jumped off an eight tier of cotton on the bank, and broke his thigh. A lady, name unknown, threw three children overboard, when pressed by the fire, and leaped in after them. She saved one of her children, but the other two were lost. Another lady, bound to Galveston, jumped overboard with her child, and was picked up by the yawl, and finding herself safe, called for assistance to others, before she had scarcely been hauled over the side,

One of the officers had first got into the water two boats. The first filled, and the other went adrift. He had the window-blinds and doors of the state-rooms thrown overboard, but tew of the people knew their value or tried to save themselves thereby. There was a great deal of confusion and excitement, and finally a perfect panic. There were some forty or fifty persons struggling in the water at the same time, a most appalling sight.

When the cotton burned off forward the un-fortunate steamer floated off to the head of the Reach above Baton Rouge, where she was still burning when the Magenta left. There were three incendiary fires on the Magenta during the passage down-one at Morville Landing one below Baton Rouge, and one below Carroll The latter was about daylight. During the alarm the ladies' state-rooms were many of them entered and plundered by river pirates and thieves. One of the Morville thieves was arrested, another jumped overboard. By this fire eleven bales of cotton were destroyed.

The New Orleans Times of Saturday says:— The Fashion was one of our finest lower river steamers, and was quite popular in the trade between New Orleans and Vicksburg, in which she had been plying for some time. She was thoroughly overhauled and repaired about two months ago, and had a complete outfit in every particular. Her officers had an enviable reputa-tion for the care manifested in the conduct and

management of their vessel.

The Fashlon was owned by A. S. Mansdeld & Co., of this city, and was insured in New Orleans offices. She was built at Cincinnati in 1865, was 262 feet long, 42 feet wide, 7 feet in depth, and 14 feet in height, measuring 1194 86-100 tons. Her loss will fall pretty heavily on New Orleans underwriters. Mr. Mansdeld does not escape severe loss, but his greatest concern is for the sufery of those on board." is for the safety of those on board."

-Dumas has published a letter to his lady friends among the public, requesting them to subscribe to his new feuilleton, and offering as a special inducement "the autograph of the author on the fly-leat" to any who may write a letter

The Attempted Assassin of Mrs. Ward THIRD Guilt-Indignation of the Newark

Since the shooting of Mrs. Aaron Ward, Jr., at Newark, early on New Year's morning, by a negro burglar, the police of Newark and elsewhere, stimulated by the offer of a large reward, have been using every effort to secure the perpetrator of the deed. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the police of Newark arrested colored man, who there were good grounds for suspecting was the person that burglariously entered Mr. Ward's house, the evidence being conclusive against him of having committed the robbery at that gentleman's store on the same night, and both burglaries were supposed to have been committed by the same parties, Subsequent developments, however,

Subsequent developments, however, show that there was no connection between the two, as will appear from the following facts:—Shortly before 6 o'clock last evening Detective Becker, of the Independent Police; Sergeant McCiary, and Officer Murray, of the Third Precuet Metropolitan Police, arrived in Newark, having in charge a negro named Jack Jeroleman, ailas George Johnson, charged with being the person who burgiariously entered Ward's the person who burgiariously entered Ward's house, and attempted to kill Mrs. Ward by shooting her. Johnson was arrested by the above-named officers about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the correct the correct to the correct afternoon, at the corner of Thompson and Spring streets, through information given by a negro named Jackson, who, it is believed, was to have been concerned in the robbery, but from some cause failed to meet the prisoner at the appointed time.

When Thompson was arrested he admitted his

guilt, and the revolver which he used on the occasion was found on his person, with one empty chamber. He also gave intermation which led to the recovery of the two valuable watches. Mrs. Ward's watch he had pledged at a pawn shop in Spring street, between Sullivan and Thompson streets, and Mr. Ward's watch, valued at \$250, he gave to his confede rate Jackson, and the latter sold it to a grocery man in that vicinity on New Year's day for \$8. At first the grocery man refused to deliver up the watch until he received back the amount pend for it, but after being taken to the Third Precinct Station House, he succumbed and delivered up the property

The prisoner Johnson was taken before Justice Sandford, of Newurk, when the necessary affidavit being made by Mr. Ward, the prisoner was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury now in session. While in the court-room, the prisoner stated, in extenuation of the shooting of Mrs. Ward, that pre vious to going to the upper part of the house he drank a bottle of brandy in the kitchen, and being drunk, he mistook Mrs. Ward for a mau, otherwise he would not have fired at her.

Johnson resides at No. 9 Division street Paterson, but has been stopping in the vicinity of where he was arrested since the robbery. He has been an inmate of the Trenton State Prison, where he was sent for a term of seven years for burglary, but after serving about six years, was pardoned out a few weeks since.

The people of Newark have been greatly excited over this daring outrage, and had Johnson been caught on New-Year's Day the opinion is treely expressed that he would have been lynched on the spot. About a dozen gentlemen who chanced to hear of the arrest, were assem-

bled in Justice Sandiord's office while the pri-soner was there, and it was the general expres-sion that the culprit ought to receive summary punishment.—N. Y. Times.

Oppression in Maryland. A colored minister, in one of the lower counties of Maryland, some time since, addressed the following letter to Judge Bond, of Baitimore, complaining of the persecution his people suf fered in the apprenticeship of their children, the burning of their school-houses, and the beating of the teachers of the colored schools. writer, since if they were disclosed he would inevitably fall a prey to Rebel vengeance.—

My Dear Judge:-We poor co'ored people are being shot down while we are on our way to church, and our children are taken away from us (by the apprentice-hip law), and there is no helo Come down, if you can, and see what can be done before we are all lost. And if you can't come, write to Judge Goldsborough, or some good man that will have a leeling for us, to get our children.

We have been favored with Judge Bond's reply to the above letter; and, as it seems to indicate a novel remedy for the evils complained of, we print it for the benefit of "whom it may

BALTIMORE 1866 -My Dear Sir:-The sad story of your difficulties is the common complaint of the colored people in the lower part of the State. How we are to remedy the wrongs which are done you, and of which you complain, without the assistance of the religious sentiment of the people, even if we have the officers of the law ready to use its power for your protection (which I fear we have not), I do not know. Yet you know that it is impossible to get know. Yet you know that it is impossible to get any clergyman on the bay shore to hint even in the pulpit that m n are under any Christian obligation to be kind or benevolent, much less just, towards the colored people. I think what is most wanted is the colored people. I think what is most wanted is a revival of a Christianity that is not airaid of persecutivn, a religion which has a martyr at least once in a century, and is not the mere reflection of public opinion. To think that all the outrages of which you complain, and the burning of rivelve churches and school-houses, could take place, and all the pulpits remain as silent as if the millennum had dawned, is marvellous. You colored ministers ought to make your complaint known to the authorities of the churches to which colored ministers ought to make your complaint known to the authorities of the churches to which these clerrymen belong in the North. You might shame them into the enforcement of some precept of Christianity remotely bearing on a man's duty to his neighbor, "if he be black;" and a heaithlor public opinion would be established, which, for many purposes, is a better profection than the statutes themselves. An appeal to such church authorities, setting forth the extent and flerceness of the persecution you suffer, would awaken great sympathy among men who have not grown up under the shadow of slavery, and the ministers among you who fear public opinion more than they do God, will be shamed by it into doing what the power of the religious truth they profess seems po veriess to impel eligious truth they profess seems po verless to impel nem to perform. Yours, etc. Hugh Bond.

ATROCITIES IN THE FAR WEST.

Double Murder in Missouri-Details of the Killing of Mr. Lethy and his Clerk in Arizona Territory-Terrible Mutilation of the Bodies, Etc.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, January 4 .- William Van Deventer and wife were murdered on the e-eaing of the 29th ult., sear Hickman Mills, in Monroe county, Missouri. They were fired upon through the window, Mr. Van Deventer being instantly killed, and his wife surviving in an unconscious state until morning. Three negroes and two white men are supposed to have committed the murder. They escaped with The Arizona Miner of November 30 has the

ollowing particulars of the murder of Mr. at Territory, and Mr. Evarts, his clerk, on the 17th of November, in Bell's Canon :- "The the 17th of November, in Bell's Canon :— The body of Mr. Leihy was dreadfully mutilated, his head having been mashed with stones, his erms and legs broken in many places, and his heart torn out, while a pair of bullet-moulds were left in its place. Ar. Evarts' head was severed from the body, and filled with arrows."

News from Mexico.

PURBLA (via Tampico and Galveston), Decem ber 26.—Neither the Imperialists nor the Churchmen are succeeding in raising a large army, even with the aid of press gangs. Those caught and penned desert as speedily as possible. Their efforts only result in swelling the Liberal ranks, and increasing the bands of desperadoes. There is nothing important to report about

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Terrible Earthquake in Algiers.

A Heavy Loss of Life.

Rumor that President Johnson is Dead.

Sensation at the London Exchange.

The Reform Petitions for Parliament.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Movements of Steamers. QUEENSTOWN, January 5 .- The steamship Queen, for New York, has been detained here one day by a heavy fog, but will sail to-day.

Great Earthquake in Algeria. Paris, January 5 .- Despatches received to-day announce a terrible earthquake in Algeria. Many villages were destroyed and a large number of lives lost.

Reform in Parliament.

London, January 5. - A grand demonstration in behalf of reform is projected for the first Monday after the meeting of Parliament, by the presentation of petitious for reform by individuale in person.

Rumored Death of President Johnson. London, January 5 .- Vague rumore of the death of President Andrew Johnson prevalled in this city on 'Change yesterday.

Commercial and Financial. Livensool, January 5-Noon.—The cotton market opened somewhat easter, with unchanged prices. The sales to-day will probably reach 8000 bales.

LONDON, January 5—Noon.—The following are the current quotations for American securities: —United States 5-20s, 73; Eric Railroad, 45½; Illinois Central, 81½, Consols are steady at 90½ for money.

LONDONDERRY, January 5.—The steamship Peruvian, from Portland, bound to Liverpool, touched here to-day, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool. Livenpoor. January 5-Noop. -The market for breadstuffs is firm.

ENGLAND.

A Severe and Most Bausual Snow Storm -London Choked Up and City Travel Nearly Suspended-Houses and Church Spires Almost Buried, in the Rural Districts-Vessels Detained in Port.

London, January 4.—The most severe and heaviest snow storm which has been expe-rienced in England for very many years has just visited us. The storm commenced last Wednes-day, when there was a heavy fall of snow. It ontinued with more or less intensity since, and a quantity of snow has come down this morning. The weather is very cold, and the snow does not melt, but lies on the earth with a hard frozen surface. It is calculated that it has come down to an average depth of eight inches, but the drifts are very great, and the snow piled in some places to an enormous height.

Leaving the city and glancing around the country, farm houses and old castles appear to the observer as almost buried in srow. In the large towns and cities high houses, even the church spires, look as if rising through a white mantle, under which the smaller surrounding buildings are almost covered. In the country the highways are all blocked with snow and mapas able. The railroads are partly in the same

Vessels of every description are delayed in the different ports, and the coast fisheries works are The frost continues, and there is very good

skating on the lakes and Serpentine.
In London the streets are at this moment choked with snow. No efforts are being made to remove it, although there are thousands of able-bodied men unemployed and anxions to obtain work who could be had at short notice v the authorities.

business is impeded very much in the city, as locomotion is exceedingly difficult, there being very few omnibuses or cabs on the stands or plying. There are no sleighs. The principal means of travel and communication for trade urposes is through the underground railroad. The poor of the city suffer very much.

Several accidents have taken place, as old London presents the appearance of a city situated in the Arctic regions, with the additional di-advantage that it is enveloped in the dense winter fog neculiar to itself, and only known in

FRANCE.

Complimentary Letter from the Emperor to Minister Bigelow.

PARIS, January 4.—As an evidence of the high repreciation in which he was held by the Emeror Napoleon, the latter, in an autograph eter to Mr. Bigelow, the retiring United States Minister, presented him with a copy of his works. The letter was couched in very flattering terms.

Failure of the Emperor's "Quadruple Alliance."

BRUSSELS, January 4.—The Etoile Beige, in its ue to-day, says that the efforts of the French overnment to form a quadruple alliance with ingland, Prussia, and Austria have entirely alied. It states that England favors an alliance with Prussia, provided the latter will guarantee to independence of Belgium.

RUSSIA.

Extension of Furloughs in the Army. St. Petersbune, January 4 .- The Czar has sued a ukase extending the furloughs of officers of the army.

Internal Russian Politics. Moscow, Russia, January 4.—The Gazette in its issue to-day has an important article upon the political situation of Russia, and argues at length that the onerous conditions imposed upon the Government by the results of the Crimean war should be removed, and thus re-fleve Russia of certain burdens, the abrogation of which would materially enhance the progressive and civilizing power of the empire.

The above mentioned article excites considerable attention in Government circles, and has also received the attentive perusal of the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, who have advised their respective Governments relative thereto.

THE GERMANIC PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament to Meet on the 15th of February.

Berlyr, January 4.—Several of the North German Covernments have formally concluded that

EDITION | Parliament shall meet on the 18th of February The Prussian Government is taking active steps to basten the election of delegates to Parliament, prior to the 1st proximo.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Probability of a Final Settlement. London, January 4—Noon.—The Times be-lieves that it the Eastern question is now ap-proached in the proper spirit, there can be a speedy settlement of it by the powers of Europe in the interests of peace.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Bearis, January 4.—The Cretan question in the East is assuming threatening proportions, and its final settlement is looked upon as in-volving serious complications. Some solicitude is apparent in regard to it by high officials.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, January 5. Government Contracts Awarded.

The bids have been opened at the Navy Department for furnishing 100,000 pounds of fresh beef and vegetables at the Philadelphia Yard. Mr. L. Shuster Boreaf, of Philadelphia, being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to him at 7 9-10 cents per pound for beef, and 2 6-10 cents per pound for vegetables,

The contract for farnishing 400,000 pounds of copper, to be delivered at the Washington Navy Yard, was awarded to the Baltimore and Cuba Smelting Company, at 27 45-100 cents per pound-Impeachment.

Mr. Ashley is vigorously engaged in making sentiment among members in favor of his resobutton for a select Committee on Impeachment: but he meets with some unceremonious rebuffs. It is hardly probable that he can get the resolution in next Monday without a suspension of the rules, as the State of Ohio is not likely to be reached in the call for resolutions. It is also understood that a motion will be made to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, which will probably be successful, as it affords a very convenient way of getting rid of Mr. Ashley and his resolution, and puts the matter where it properly belongs.

Larceny of Government Bonds. Bosrow, January 5 .- In the Roxbury Police Court yesterday, Alonzo Sherman and Charles E. Sherman were bound over to appear at the next term of the Superior Criminal Court for trial, charged with the larceny o' \$2000 in Government bonds from T. S. Danforth on the 30th

of October last. Bookbinders' Strike.

HARTFORD, January 5 .- About sixty bookbinders at work on Horace Greeley's "American Conflict" struck for higher wages, but learning that other workmen were on the way to take their places, they concluded to resume work.

Movements of Steamers.

New York, January 5 .- The steamship Tarifa, from Liverpeol, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated. The steamship Alemannia, which sails to-day, takes \$690,000 in specie. The City of Washington takes \$6700 in specie.

The Fair Haven Nail Works Destroyed. New Bedvord, January 5. - The Fair Haven Nail Works were destroyed by fire at midnight. The origin of the fire and the amount of loss has not been ascertained.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce .-The usual Saturday business was before this Court

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Lewis Albertson and William Barnett, charged with keeping a gambling house, a demurrer was filed some meaths ago by the defense, but has not yet been argued. This morning John Hanna, Eaq, for the Commonwealth, stated to the Court that, in order to mave time, he desired to muse application for leave to withdraw the bils found during the October term, and to send up new ones now in lieu of the

old ones.

William M. Bull, Esq., who appeared for one of the defendants, answered that when the demarrer was filed his Honor Judge Allison appointed a day for the hearing of the argument, but on account of the unusual pressure of business, and of the length of the Oyer and Terminer sessions, had not had the time for the argument; and that, while the argument was pending, the Common wealth had no right to make such an application; and, moreover, the defendants had not received the notice of this application that they were entitled to.

cation that they were entitled to.

His Honor Judge Pierce said he would continue the matter until he found an opportunity of learning what was the usual custom of the Court in such

William R. Lause, convicted several terms since of a charge of larseny as ballee, was sentenced to one year in the County Prison. on e year in the County Prison.

In the habeas corpus case, in which Ellen Burmenter applies for the custody of her child, whom she alleges her husband forcibly took from her, the husband attempted to prove that the wife, on account of her loose conduct, was not competent to take care of the child. This morning the wife product devidence to show the grants of M. Ragnerick

ducid evidence to show the cruelty of Mr. Burmeister towards herself and child, and also that she was an honest, industrious woman.

His Ronor the Judge said that of course the worlare of the child was the first consideration, and it is a very sad thing that both parents have been proven to have been nuworthy of the cu-tody of their own child. And as the child is now boarding at heavistable people the Court world not account. with reputable people, the Court would not at present remove it, but would order that the mother be

allowed to visit it.

In the case of the Comwonwealth vs. Thomas Summers, in which the defendant was convicted of a charge of assaut and battery with intent to kill Thomas Gallagher, after-discovered evidence was submitted this morning. Maria Summers, the sister of the defendant, said that when Gallagher came to the threshold by the prother's house to see her, her brother told him. of the defendant, said that when Gallagher came to her brother's house to see her, her brother told him to go away and not to return, and told her to keep away from him. As Gallagher was going down a lawn leaving the house, he found that Summers was fo'lowing him, and, feeling that he had to fight, he inrued around and began the attack. When he felt to the ground he felt the kn'fe in his breast. This evidence went to show that the prosecutor began the attack, and that the case was not so aggravated as it seemed before.

Samuel Tage, who plead guilty to a charge of lorgery, upon being called for sentence, produced the following facts, through counsel:—He has been in the United States army, and came to this city an orrhan; being a young man, without employment,

in the United States army, and came to this city an orrhan; being a young man, without employment, he advertised for a situation, and obtained the place or book-keeper in the firm of Dunlap, Atwalt & Co.; the whole responsibility and work of book-keeper was placed upon him, at the trifling salary of \$300 per year. As winter came on he found his salary was entirely too small to supply his pressing wants, and fylolded to the temptation of committing the lorgery. When he was arrested he gave intelligence that would lead to a recovery of the money. And now he has already repented sincerely. He employers did not think it necessary to pay him enough to keep him honest, and he felt.

The forgery was a successful one of over \$1400. He was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for two years.

He was sentenced to the Eastern Pentientary for two years.

John Egan, Hugh McGarry, and Hugh McCaffrey, convicted of assault and battery upon police efficers last election day, were sentenced—Egan to County Prison, eighteen months; McGarry, County Prison, one year, and McCaffrey, County Prison, one year.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—John G. Repplier vs. James Lynd. An faction on at promissory note—Verdict for plaintiff, \$5884-18

Hamish Roth & Co. vs. John F Feichtner. Action on a book account to recever for a certain number of Logs. On trial. hogs. On trial,

ALMOST A MOMICIDE.

A Track-Master Severely Beaten by a Truck-Driver-Ne Hopes of the Injured

Man's Recovery. On Wednesday afternoon, as one of the second avenue cars was proceeding on the up trip through South street, and when near Rooscvelt street, a large truck, laden with pig-iron, was driven upon the track, directly in front of the car, by one John Sullivan, completely ob-

structing the progress of the latter. structing the progress of the latter.

The driver of the latter vehicle called repeatedly to the truck-driver to get out of his way, but that person, instead of yielding to the very proper request, kept on his route, only occasionally deigning to look around, and then neaping the most abusive language he could master upon the carman. It so happened that a man named William B. Snyder, a truck-master in the employ of the same Company, was on the front platform of the car at the time, and perceiving the obstinacy of the truckman, jumped from the platform, and running forward until he came abreast of him, insisted that he until he came abreast of him, insisted that he should leave the track, and permit the car to pass. Enraged at this, the driver of the truck descended from his seat, and without a moment's warning commenced a most cruel assault upon Snyder with a loaded whiphandle, beating him about the bead with it until he was insensible. He then got upon his truck and drove off, since which time he has not been seen or heard of until yesterday afternoon, when he was arrested and taken before noon, when he was arrested and taken before Justice Connolly, who committed him to await the results of Snyder's injuries. The unfortunate truck-master was conveyed to his home, where the very best of surgical sid was summoned, but the physicians despair of saving his life. Where the car-driver and conductor were, or what they could have been doing to allow such an assault to be committed, or to permit the wretch's escape, does not appear on the police record.—N. Y. Zimes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, January 5, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, the Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held at an advance. July, 1865, 6-20s sold at 1034@104, no change. 108 was bid for 6s of 1881; 994 for 10-40s; 1074 for old 5-20s; and 1044@1044 for June and August 7-30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 994@994, an advance of 4; and old do. at 95@954, an advance of 4. rance of 4.
Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania sold

at 564, an advance of \$\frac{1}{4}\$; Reading at 52\frac{1}{4}\$\colon 652\frac{1}{4}\$; no change; Norrisiown at 62, an advance of \$\frac{1}{4}\$; and Lehigh Valley at 67\frac{1}{4}\$, no change; 130\frac{1}{4}\$ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 37\frac{1}{4}\$ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; 29\frac{1}{4}\$ for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 30\frac{1}{4}\$ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 30\frac{1}{4}\$ for

for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 30g for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 90; 18g was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50g for Chesnut and Walnut; 73 for West Philadelphia; 14g for Hestonville; and 29 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 135; and First National at 140. 151 was bid for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 95 for Western; 32 for Manu-

for Commercial; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 41 for Consolida-

lacturers; 100 for tradesmen's; 41 for Consolida-tion; and 56 for Common wealth.

In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Susquehanna Canal sold at 13. 224 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 324 for preferred do.; and 564 for Delaware Division Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1334; 11 A. M., 1334; 12 M., 1344; 1 P. M., 134. -The Schuylkill Navigation Company has declared a dividend of six per cent, on its pro-ferred stock, payable in cash, clear of taxes, on the 25th instant; and also a dividend of six per

lst of February next, clear of taxes, on the boat and car loan of 1864. -The Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railway Company announces its usual divi-dend of one dollar and fifty cents per share, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 14th

DRVS

- The Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company announce a dividend of three per cent., clear of taxes, payable on the 12th inst. -The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company will pay a dividend of one dollar per share, clear of taxes, on the 16th

-The Trustees of the American Life Insurance and Trust Company announce a semiannual dividend of five per cent., payable, free of taxes, on demand,

-Those of our friends who are interested will be glad to learn that Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. announce by advertisement elsewhere, that they are now prepared to convert all issues of United States 7:30 bonds into 5:20s. This exchange can now be effected with a profit to the holder, by acceptance of the 5:20 issues of January and July. It is better to make this exchange, too, as the new issues are subject to the more recent and permanent regulations of the Treasury Department. partment, and are just as secure as an invest-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BETWEEN BOARDS.

—Measrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1334 @134; Silver is and is, 128; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 161; do., July, 1864, 161; do., August, 1864, 151; do., October, 1864, 141; do., December, 1864, 131; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 94; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, January 5 .- There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and the stock is light, but fully ample for the demand. Small sales at \$8@ 8.75 \$7 64 pounds for new. Timothy ranges from 83 25 to 83 75 P bush. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.90@8.

crushers at \$2.90@8.

In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at \$24 \$\psi\$ ton.

There was no demand for Flour for exportation, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply the wants of the local trade. Sales of 16@1700 bbls., including superfine, at \$8.28.75; extra, at \$9.20 10.50; Northwestern extra family, at \$11.50.20 13.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$12.214.20; and fancy brands at \$14.76.216, according to quality. Bye Flour is selling in a small way at \$7.25 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There was a fair demand for prime Delaware Wheat at full prices, but other descriptions were almost unsalable. We quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.76.25.00. Bye ranges from \$1.20.21.25 p bushel for Southern, Western, and Pennsylvania.

Corn is 1c. \$\pi\$ bushel higher. Sales of 2000 bushnew yellow at \$5c. Oats are steady at \$7.258c.

Whisky—Nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

SOWING AND REAPING.-LECTURE LOCUST Street, above Thirteenth.